

Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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TERMS.

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For the Christian Secretary.

Exposition of the Prophecies.—No. 7.

The tenth chapter of the Revelations is an introductory vision to the second division of the book of the sixth trumpet. As the first division of that trumpet exhibited the rise of the Ottoman empire and Turkish conquest of the eastern Roman empire, so the little book contains the rise, duration, and effects of the papal government or power, and the papal church.

"And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud," (Rev. x:1.) This angel is the angel of the covenant, or the Lord Jesus Christ, the most mighty of all angels. He is represented as clothed with a cloud, to exhibit the incomprehensibility of his character and perfections by finite beings. He is the man Christ Jesus; and yet he is "the mighty God, the everlasting Father."

"A rainbow was upon his head," indicating that God's covenant mercies flow only through him to sinful men. The appearance of his "face as the sun, and his feet as pillars of fire," indicate the purity and glory of his person, dazzling the sight of all finite beholders. The little book being in his hand, (verse 2d,) shows that he alone unfolds the secrets of futurity to man; and reveals what shall be hereafter.

He was the only being in heaven or earth that could loose the seals of the sealed book. His setting "his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot on the earth," indicates his absolute control over both; and that all the events of time, in respect to men and things, move on, in strict accordance with his sovereign will. His crying "with a loud voice, as when a lion roareth," (verse 3d,) indicates the power and stability of his word, which has called into existence the universe, and will call into the possession of immortal life the slumbering dust of all Adam's posterity; and its stability is such that heaven and earth would sooner fail, than one jot or tittle of his word. What is meant by the voices of the seven thunders, I know not, nor dare I hazard a conjecture where I have no scripture foundation on which to stand.

The Apostle was commanded to "seal up those things which the seven thunders uttered, and write them not;" (verse 4,) from which it is evident that he understood what were the things of which they spake. Some have supposed that the seven thunders were the judgment of the seven trials; and that the Apostle was about to write them in an improper place, and that he was only forbidden to write them for the present. The solemn oath taken by the angel standing "upon the sea, and upon the earth," (verse 5,) in which he swore by the Creator of all things, "that there should be time no longer," (verse 6,) merits our attention. This oath certainly cannot refer to the destruction of time, as measured out by the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, either at the time of the vision, or "in the days of the voice of the seventh angel when he shall begin to sound," for seventy-five years will be measured out by them after that time, before the millennium, and a thousand years in that period; and whether those years are prophetic or not, is only with certainty known to him who has purposed the event. The oath must be understood as referring to the finishing of the mystery of God, "as he hath declared to his servants the prophets," (verse 7.)

A mystery can only be finished in one of two ways. Its causes must be so revealed, that it will cease to be a mystery; or the mysterious thing itself must cease to exist. What is the mystery here spoken of? And what is implied by its being finished? Says one, "it is the mystery of salvation through Christ, and to finish it, is to close the door of mercy against sinners, so that none shall be saved after a certain period."

Now if God has any where declared by his servants the prophets, that he will finish the mystery of salvation in such a manner that after any given period before the general judgment, there shall be no more souls saved, I have never been able to find the passage where, nor the prophet by whom the fact has been revealed. And the prediction that this would be the case after the 10th of August, 1840, (we have reason to bless God,) has been proved to be false by the numerous conversions that have taken place in our land since that time. The mystery here spoken of, is the mystery of God's providence in suffering such opposition to exist against his cause, kingdom, and people, in the world; and so many thousands of them to be put to a violent death. This mystery will be finished by ceasing to exist when the seventh trumpet shall begin to sound, and there will be time no longer; when the enemies of God will in any degree maintain a successful opposition to the church of God, or be able to hurt one of its members. God has declared by his servants the prophets, that he will finish this mystery in this way in every passage where the final complete victory of Christ over his enemies is declared. The time when this mystery shall be finished, is declared in the oath of the angel to be when the seventh angel shall begin to sound. This mystery is not yet finished; consequently the seventh angel has not yet sounded. Neither is there any other mystery of God that is finished, that he has declared by his servants the prophets, as the events of the sixth trumpet must at least embrace a period of 45 years, we have in this

passage the oath of Christ to confirm the fact that the millennium is at least 45 years distant. If any man can remove this difficulty in the way of that event coming in 1843, let him. If there is any thing in the works or providence of God that is a mystery, it is that Christ, in the plenitude of that power of which he is possessed, and by which he could have crushed all opposition at once, should still suffer his seat to be usurped, and opposition to spread so wide, and continue so long. The mystery of his own nature as God, man, scarcely exceeds this mystery of his providence. But when those great voices are heard in heaven, saying, the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom (not kingdoms) of our Lord and of his Christ, (Rev. xi:15,) then this mystery will be finished, never more to exist.

The Apostle, taking the book from the hand of the angel, (verse 10th,) manifests that his prophetic endowments were from Christ. His eating the book, his examining and digesting its contents. Its sweetness in his mouth indicates the pleasure of looking into futurity. The bitterness of his belly indicates the painful sensations produced by a view of the sufferings of the people of God, and the trials of his church.

EZEKIEL SKINNER.

For the Christian Secretary.

Ordination of Deacons.

[Concluded.]

"For they that have used the office of a deacon well, purchase to themselves a good degree, and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus."—1 Tim. iii:13.

II. I shall endeavor to show from the New Testament that Deacons ought to be invested with their office by the ordination of the ministers of Christ.

1. The first argument is drawn from the account of the first appointment. In the direction given to the Church, you must have observed, the brethren were to "look out seven men" of specified qualifications, and the apostles to "appoint" them "over this business."

In compliance with this direction, "the whole multitude of disciples chose Stephen, a man full of the Holy Ghost, and Philip, and Prochorus, and Nicanor, and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicholas, a proselyte of Antioch, whom they set before the apostles, and when they had prayed, they laid their hands on them."

It is obvious from this page of inspired history that the Church made the selection of deacons, and that the apostles ordained them. It may be replied that the apostles laid their hands upon them for the purpose of imparting, as in some other cases, the Holy Ghost. But it should be remembered that the persons selected for the office were already "full of the Holy Ghost." The imposition of hands, therefore, must have been intended as the designation to office. I am aware that to this account, as furnishing proof of the position I have assumed, several objections have been urged, which I will now attempt fairly to meet and remove.

1. It has been alleged that the persons mentioned in the 6th of Acts, whom the disciples were to select, and the apostles to appoint or ordain, are not called deacons. To this I reply, that but two kinds of officers appear to have existed in the primitive churches, viz., bishops and deacons, agreeably to the apostolic address to the Church at Philippi; "Paul and Timothy, the servants of Jesus Christ, to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons."

I do not mean to say that ministers of the gospel are always called bishops in the New Testament. They are sometimes called apostles, evangelists, pastors, overseers, elders, &c., but these appellations are evidently not designed to designate different grades in office, some superior and some inferior, but peculiarities in the gifts and work of the same ministry. They are "all ministers" of the gospel, and deacons are the only other officers known to have been ordained in the first churches of Christ. If there were other officers besides ministers and deacons, why is not the fact mentioned? Why are the qualifications of no other officers given in the epistles but those of bishops and deacons? And why is not their work specified?

Again, if this account "be not the origin of the deacon's office, where shall we find it? and what is still stronger, if this be not the institution, Paul has given directions about an office, the duties of which are, in that case, not mentioned in the word of God. He has certainly said nothing himself of its design, a circumstance which is strongly presumptive of the fact that its design had been made known in the original appointment. His silence seems to imply that the duties of the deacon were already too well known to need that he should specify them. His very omission is grounded on some previous institution. Where shall we find this but in the sixth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles?" [James' Ch. Member's Guide, p. 139.]

2. Another objection to proof for the ordination of deacons from this account is: "Those who were ordained by the apostles possessed qualifications, which none at this day can claim."

This with respect to some of them, and particularly with regard to Stephen, "who did great wonders and miracles among the people," is without doubt, true. But does not the fact militate with equal force against the ordination of ministers? "Are all apostles? Are all workers of miracles? Have all the gifts of healing? Do all speak with tongues?" If not, why ordain them? If the ordination of deacons be discontinued because they have ceased to receive miraculous gifts, I cannot see why the ordination of ministers ought not for

the same reason to be discontinued. There is certainly the same scriptural authority for the ordination of one, as for that of the other.

3. A third objection has been stated in this manner: "Philip, who was one of the seven mentioned in the passage under consideration, preached and baptized: hence it is inferred that they had a higher office than that of deacons; in other words, that they were preachers."

Indeed, some have hazarded the conjecture that the seven were selected from the "seventy" disciples whom Christ sent in pairs "into every city and place whither he himself would come."—These were ministers, but they had been ordained by the Saviour himself, and besides there would have been no more "reason" for them to "leave the word of God to serve tables," than for the relinquishment of ministerial duty for the same purpose on the part of the apostles themselves.

It is true that Philip both preached and baptized, but it is equally true that he only of the seven is called an evangelist. Acts xxi. 8. "And the next day, we that were of Paul's company departed, and came into Caesarea, and we entered into the house of Philip the evangelist, (which was one of the seven) and abode with him." He performed these acts, therefore, not by virtue of his office as deacon, but by virtue of his office of evangelist, which had subsequently been conferred upon him.

Many in the circle of our own acquaintance, having "used the office of a deacon well," have at length been called to the ministry of the gospel, and discharged the duties of the latter office with equal fidelity and success.

2. My second evidence in favor of the ordination of deacons, is, that Paul and Barnabas, in fulfilling the part assigned them "by the Holy Ghost," not only confirmed the souls of the disciples, but "ordained them elders in every church." Now it is not at all probable that they ordained a plurality of ministers "in every church," but a bishop and deacons. The term elders is given to both.

In the first epistle of Paul to Timothy, v. 17, it is written, "Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honors: especially they that labor in word and doctrine." Here an obvious distinction is made between those who are designated by the same title. Some are preachers, laborers in word and doctrine; some are not, and those who are not, if there are, (as I have shown,) but two kinds of officers in the church, must be deacons. (See and expound Acts xi. 23-30.) In accordance with apostolic example, therefore, they should be ordained "in every church" by the "laying on of the hands of the presbytery."

III. Present some encouragements to a faithful discharge of the duties of their office.

1. They "purchase to themselves a good degree." This is not, as Dr. Owen suggests, a higher seat in the congregation. This would be too low an interpretation, though it may have given rise to the sitting of deacons on an elevated seat—a custom which, I believe, is now quite generally abolished. It is not a higher grade in their own office, for there are no scriptural grades in the office of either minister or of deacon. That "Meteor of an Arch-deacon, with stray-power and authority was never heard of in the Church for many ages" after the commencement of the Christian era. (Ch. Member's Guide, p. 141.)

Nor is this degree a higher office than deacon; for though some who have "used the office of a deacon well," have, like Philip, been thus elevated, yet the best performance of the appropriate duties of deacon, will not ensure elevation to the office of bishop. The duties of the two have no natural connexion, but are entirely distinct. The "good degree" which deacons secure to themselves by the "diligent prosecution of their work," is an increase of personal gifts and graces, of reputation, influence, and of usefulness in the church of God.

2. "Great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus." Faithful deacons gradually acquire a stronger, more vigorous and bolder faith in Christ. They can draw near the mercy-seat with greater confidence, cherish a firmer persuasion of the truth of the gospel, and possess a brighter evidence of their interest in the unspeakable blessings which it imparts, and the transcendent glories which it presents to the eye of faith.

They also purchase to themselves great boldness in the defence of the faith.

Increasing in their "knowledge of the truth," mingling with the people, and seeing among them multiplied instances of the power of the gospel to sustain the christian under the weight of poverty and distress, and to cheer him in the darkest and most dismal hour of adversity, and becoming more and more accustomed to speak to their fellow-men in vindication of "the faith once delivered to the saints, they naturally acquire greater boldness in publicly defending the fundamental principles of divine revelation.

INFERENCES.

1. If a correct view is given in this discourse of the office of deacons—if they are indeed the stewards and almoners of the church, then it must be obvious that the church should have funds to be distributed by them among the suitable objects of charity.

But while various objects of piety and benevolence are sustained by ample donations, it is not true that the poor are too much "neglected" in our "ministrations." If the apostles had no more aims to distribute than are provided by the churches in general at this age, they certainly would not have felt the need of help in the distribution; and yet the churches that they served, though poorer than ours, were so abundant in their benefactions, that after the relief afforded them by the appointment of deacons, the apostles were still the occasional bearers of the "liberality" of their brethren to the poor.

The scantiness of our collections for this object is "utterly a fault among us." Let the churches then awake to an ampler generosity, replenish their treasury and give the deacons more work to do.

2. If I have succeeded in proving that they who are to sustain the office of deacon in the christian church, ought to be solemnly ordained by the ministers of Christ, then it is equally obvious that many of our churches are guilty of a gross omission of duty.

When the question has been discussed among us in Ministers' Meetings, Associations or more private circles, it has generally, if not universally been acknowledged that the scriptures require the ordination of these officers. If then "ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

The Burman disciples are rightly instructed on this subject, and practice accordingly. We learn from the journals of the missionaries, that when one of the disciples is chosen to the office of deacon, he is ordained by the imposition of hands and prayer. This accordance with Bible usage, in a new and extensive country, is highly gratifying. May all our brethren in every place, who are to sustain this office, be regularly inducted into it, feel its responsibility, and by "using the office of a deacon well, purchase to themselves a good degree, and great boldness," &c.

With a few words to the deacons elect, I will now close.

Beloved Brethren:—

It was with heartfelt joy that I saw you elected by the Church to the important office into which you are now to be inducted by "the laying on of the hands of the presbytery." Nor have I been less pleased to witness the diffidence which you have manifested in regard to your acceptance of the trust, for I remember that "when Ephraim spake trembling, he exalted himself in Israel."

Your duties have been pointed out in the foregoing discourse. Strive, my brethren, to "use the office well." I trust that in each of you, your pastor will find such a man as a certain preacher thus described: "Give to the minister I love for a deacon, a man in whose house he may sit down at ease when he is weary and loaded with care; in whose bosom he may freely pour his sorrows, and by whose lips he may be soothed when he is vexed and perplexed; by whose illuminated mind he may be guided in difficulty, and by whose liberality and cordial cooperation he may be animated and assisted in every generous undertaking."

As stewards, be faithful in the management of the pecuniary affairs of the Church; in this you will have the cheerful countenance and aid of those long tried servants of the Church with whom you are to be associated in the deaconry.

Visit the indigent and afflicted members. Inquire after their welfare, and while you behold their necessities and woes, be sympathetic, affable and kind. "Let your eyes drop pity, while your hands dispense bounty."

Such a course will secure to you an extensive, a powerful and a salutary influence, and in such a course you have, in many respects, an uncommon example in that venerable man,* who so long and so usefully discharged in this church, the duties of the office to which the suffrages of your brethren have now called you.

He moved through the orbit of his duty for many years amidst the prayers and praises of his brethren, the affection and confidence of the poor and miserable, and the approbation of all whose good opinion it is at all desirable to secure. He could in good measure appropriate to himself the strong language of Job: "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, then it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I was a father to the poor, and the course which I knew not, I searched out. May his mantle fall on you, and so far as he followed Christ, may you walk in his footsteps. I have no doubt that the good savour of his rare example will operate upon you as a stimulus to that activity, fidelity, tenderness, sympathy and perseverance which secured to him "a good name which is better than precious ointment."

And, dear brethren, I hope that the same blessings will follow your appointment, as resulted from the designation of the first "seven" who were invested with this office, when, we are told, "the word of God increased, and the number of the disciples multiplied greatly."

* The late Dea. John Bolles.

The most Interesting Point in a Revival.

Every part of a genuine revival of religion is full of interest. It is the work of God, and though marred and impeded, it may be, by human imperfection, it is still, like all other works, very good. But different individuals will contemplate the same revival in very different aspects, and when called upon to specify that point in its progress which they regard as most interesting, will fix upon very different periods.

The young convert will call that the most interesting time when, by the power of the Holy Spirit, he was aroused from his sleep of sin and death, was made to see his guilty and lost condition, and enabled by faith to apprehend the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour. He will remember with unspeakable emotions the time when his tongue "broke forth in unknown strains, and sung surprising grace."

The worldly-minded backslider, who had not noticed any of the tokens of God's approach, and was only aroused to a sense of his presence by witnessing the crowded prayer-meeting, and hearing the cry of the awakened sinner, "What must I do to be saved?" mingled with the songs of the new-born soul, will name as the most interesting period that in which the public mind was most strongly moved, and convictions and conversions were most multiplied.

But the faithful pastor, who has for months gone forth weeping, bearing precious seed, and the faithful few who have stood by his side shoulder to shoulder in Zion's gloomiest hour, and have

labored and prayed, and wept with him, will remember with the deepest interest that momentous crisis when an unusual solemnity and tenderness spread itself over their little lonely prayer-meeting—when the inward agony of their souls that had been for weeks, and, perhaps, for months rising, now, like a smothered fire that could no longer be suppressed, broke forth in vehement sobs, and groans, and confessions of sin; when they were enabled, by faith given them from God, to take hold of his precious promises and plead them at the mercy seat; when they comforted and encouraged one another, and went forth with new strength to the work of building up the broken walls of Zion—they will remember that little lonely prayer meetings with the deepest interest, as the germ of the precious harvest that followed.—Ohio Obs.

Covetousness versus Liberality.

The following statement of facts was made by a preacher "down east," some months since, in the course of a sermon.

A man who had amassed a property of \$100,000, but had always lived to and for himself, professed to find peace with God, when about fifty years of age. He had for many years previous taken his daily dram,—his expenditure for liquor alone amounting to \$40 or \$50, annually. On professing religion he saw the propriety of abandoning his cup (I am not certain that he fully yielded to his conviction,) and devoting a portion of his substance to the cause of God. His annual appropriation to this cause, was from 12 to 15 dollars! Thus by embracing religion and leaving off drinking spirit he would make an actual saving of 25 to \$30! Truly, thought he, "godliness is profitable!" Another gentleman residing in another place, of about the same age, and who had accumulated an equal amount of property, embraced religion. He calculated his ordinary expenses for the support of his family, would be about \$800 to \$1000 a year. The balance of his income he sacredly devoted to the service of God. His appropriations to religious purposes amounted to 4000 or \$5000 a year! Such was the difference. He too, thought and felt that "godliness was profitable," but which of the two demonstrations of this divine axiom will be likely to be most satisfactory to its Author in that day, when the King will say, "Forasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—Herald and Journal.

From the Christian Watchman.

The Creole Affair.

This affair is assuming a serious aspect in connection with political relations of this country and England. The Creole left Virginia for New Orleans last October, with a cargo of 135 slaves; while on the voyage the slaves, or a portion of them, rose on the crew, and, after a slight struggle, became masters of the vessel. There were twelve white men, and one was killed. The vessel was carried into Nassau, where all the slaves were liberated, except nineteen concerned in the mutiny, who were confined by the authorities to await the orders of the British Home Government.

The view taken of this case by the United States Government is presented in Mr. Webster's letter of instructions to Mr. Everett. It is there held to be a clear case of indemnification. And after that ground has been thus solemnly taken, it is not easy to see how it can be receded with honor. Yet it is very clear that the British Government take an entirely different view of the case, from the debates in Parliament which have already reached us, as every one at all acquainted with the feelings of the people of that country and the policy of the government expected they would. In the course of those debates, "the Earl of Aberdeen informed the house that communications had taken place between the Governor of the Bahamas and her Majesty's government on the subject. Her Majesty's government had given the subject their most anxious attention, and had satisfied themselves that there is no existing authority for bringing the negroes of the Creole to trial for mutiny and murder, still less for delivering them up or detaining them in custody. The Secretary for the colonies, Lord Stanley, had therefore sent out instructions for their release." In the legal opinions on which these instructions were based, Lords Denman, Campbell, Cottenham, Brougham, Wynford, Abinger, the Chancellor, &c., coincided.

The question then arises, shall we have a war with England to compel her to deliver up these fugitives to punishment? What a singular contrast would such a war present to that of the Revolution! Then we contended for the principle that "all men are created equal," and therefore Great Britain had no right to compel us, the colonists, to pay three pence per pound on tea, as a remuneration for all the fighting she had done for us. Now we should fight to compel the same power to deliver up to condign punishment, or to perpetual bondage, men who, on the high seas—the common high way of all the sons of men, rose up and asserted the inalienable right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In such a contest we can easily see that the feelings of the civilized world would be against us.

We cannot, however, for a moment think that our government would plunge us into a war on this question. Our Southern friends, whatever may be their views on slavery, can hardly be so blind to inevitable consequences, as to desire it. The consequences of such a war could not be otherwise than disastrous in the extreme, and the United States, the "home of freedom," the "asylum of the oppressed," would become a hissing and a by-word among the nations of the earth.

TRYING TO PREACHERS.—Opposition the truth is not so trying to ministers, as an indifferent, lukewarm state in the church.

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Home Mission Department.

For the Christian Secretary.

AM. BAP. HOME MISSION ROOMS,
March 18th, 1842.

The Benefits of Home Missions—Revivals—Desolation of Ministers.

Rev. William Cox, formerly our missionary to Fort Wayne, Ind., now of Ohio, writes thus:—"Through the influence of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, a work has been done at the West, for which coming generations will bless the Lord. Many souls have been brought into the kingdom of Christ through the instrumentality of its missionaries; but this is by no means the only good it has effected. It has accomplished very much in elevating the standard of morals among the people and piety in the Churches, and a healthful direction to the efforts of the denomination in benevolent action. Our institutions of learning, also, have been established by its direct and indirect efforts, and thus the denomination has acquired character and influence which will enable us to increase the amount of good performed in future."

Rev. James Pyper, late missionary at Dexter, Mich., has found it necessary, on account of the health of his family, to leave that station. He has entered upon the pastoral care of the church at Adrian. In his letter of resignation, he says, "Permit me to tender to the Executive Committee my unfeigned thanks for the assistance afforded me while acting under their commission. While I live I shall sustain, to the extent of my abilities, your noble institution. Thousands of tongues bless you, thousands of hearts raise their desires to the throne of grace for God's blessing to descend upon you, and tens of thousands of souls will rest in heaven eternally through your instrumentality."

Before closing this letter brother P. adds: "Seven weeks have elapsed since the above was written, during which I have labored incessantly, day and night, for the salvation of men. God has bowed the heavens and come down, and a great number of precious souls, among whom are some of the first men in the community, are hopefully converted to Christ. Thirty-four have followed the Saviour in the ordinance of baptism. A number more will soon go and do likewise."

Rev. J. S. Smith, of Monticello, Mo., in his last report states, that there is great want of ministers of the gospel in the vicinity of his place of residence. Several churches within 80 miles of him are without pastors, and he finds it impossible to supply the many places which look to him for the performance of ministerial labors.

Rev. James McDonald, of Florida, states also, that there are Baptist members in three or four places, desirous of being organized into churches, but ministers cannot be obtained to assist. He has preached in the field he now occupies nearly six years, during which time a large number of conversions have occurred, but he has been entirely unable to obtain the assistance of a single minister for any such purpose.

How plentiful the harvest! The laborers, how few!!

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Am. Bap. Home Mission Society, will be held in the First Baptist Church in Broome street, (near the Bowery,) New York, April 20th, 1842. The meeting for business will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. The evening exercises, consisting chiefly of addresses, will commence at half past 7 o'clock.

It is expected that brethren from the West will be present and address the Society.

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

Events in England.

The arrival, last week, from England, brings us several items of miscellaneous intelligence of considerable importance. Among these is the election of Mr. Garbett to the poetry professorship at Oxford, and the consequent discomfiture of the tractarians. It will be recollected that Mr. Williams, the author of one of the most obnoxious tracts, was the candidate of Dr. Pusey and his friends. How great was Mr. Garbett's majority we do not know. We presume that it was made up of the evangelical party and of the great body of moderate men, who dislike any commotion.

It does not appear whether the Prussian king entered into any negotiations, during his late visit at London, in relation to a closer union of the English and Prussian national churches. It has been confidently reported that Frederick William is in favor of so modifying the Lutheran system that it may amalgamate with the English Episcopacy, or, at least, that a closer connection may be formed between the two churches. His late difficulties with the archbishop of Cologne, and with the Roman Catholics in Posen, on the question of mixed marriages, may have influenced him to favor any project which will increase the influence of Protestantism. It is said, also, that the king has been favorably disposed towards Episcopacy, from his earliest days. One of his teachers was the historian Niebuhr, whose English predilections are well known. However it may be with him, there is no doubt in regard to the decided Anglo-tendencies of Mr. Bunsen, the special agent of the Prussian Court at London, through whom the erection of an English bishopric at Jerusalem was negotiated. Bunsen is now about fifty years old. He studied with Heyne at Göttingen, and with De Sacy at Paris. For many years he resided at Rome, in the employment of the Prussian Court. In the management of the Cologne troubles, he rendered himself so obnoxious to the pope, that he was recalled, and sent on an embassy to Switzerland, and subsequently to England. In connection with two or three other individuals, he has written a "Description of Rome," in three vols. 1820-37. He has made himself a thorough master of the spirit and tendencies of the papal system, which, in his view, are entirely hostile to the peace of Europe, and the progress of society. His wife is a daughter of an affluent Welsh iron-dealer. Both are members of the English church. Their two sons are studying at Oxford. Of course, he would have no objections to the extension of episcopacy to the continent. We hear that he advocates it zealously and unremittently.

We confess, that the project does not strike us as very feasible, nor very desirable. To no small extent, it would be an amalgamation of two masses of dead orthodoxy, or, of as heartless infidel-

ty with unblushing immortality, or cold, earthly mindedness. What concord could there be between a fox-hunter, and a Pantheist? Would a union tend to the abandonment of corruptions, or the reformation of abuses? Is there piety enough in the English church to purify one half of the corrupt elements in her own body? Have not pious and Orthodox Lutherans enough to do to cast out the demons that have taken possession of the land where Luther and Melancthon lived and prayed? Besides, will a union in matters merely external do much for the extension of real Protestantism? We long since abandoned all hope of the conversion of the world from the action of church governments. We should fear, also, that the union proposed would extend an intolerant spirit. We apprehend that what Prussia might gain in respectability and outward show, would be at the expense of her freedom and simplicity. We dread the high church spirit, whether it is manifested at Rome or Oxford, whether emanating from Pius VII. or Bishop Phillips of Exeter. It is said, that the English Episcopalians are abating somewhat of their high claims; that such men as the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London are willing to enter into a closer alliance with the excellent evangelical ministers in their own church, such as Rev. Josiah Pratt, and the Noels. But is it the result of conviction on the part of those dignitaries, or are they compelled by the force of circumstances? Is not the Oxford pressure a little urgent? The appointment of Mr. Alexander as bishop of Jerusalem may be followed by happy consequences. But we prefer to wait, before we applaud.—*Bos. Recorder.*

BARATONGA.—The lately savage people of this Island, brought to the knowledge of the truth by the labors of Mr. Williams indirectly, held a public meeting a few days after the news of his death reached them, and unanimously resolved to erect a monument to his memory with an appropriate inscription. It has since been done. *But more enduring monuments of his labors, says a resident missionary, exist there.* By his instrumentality, a nation has been raised from the grossest idolatry, to the worship and service of the true God. "The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."—*Id.*

JAVA.—A Mohammedan priest, living in a secluded village of this island, fell in providentially with a book or tract scattered abroad by the missionaries or their converts, telling of things he had never heard before, especially that he was a sinner, and needed pardon in order to peace of mind and future happiness. This led him to seek further instruction. He found out some of the converts at *Sourabaya*, who counselled him and furnished him a New Testament and tracts for perusal. He read them—and then collected a number of his friends and acquaintance to hear the new doctrine. These people are now in the habit of meeting regularly on the Sabbath to read the Scriptures and tracts. To this they also joined prayer and singing in imitation of the Christians; and they have renounced various Mohammedan customs, feasts, alms and gifts to the devotees. So says Rev. Mr. Thompson in a letter published in the Christian Intelligencer. Can it be doubted that the spirit of the Lord is specially abroad in the earth?—*Id.*

INDULGENCES.—The Romish Bishop of Kingston, U. C., in order to form "a new religious establishment" in Toronto, proposes that 5,000 persons associate themselves, and agree to pay down one dollar each, and no more (at present) and that each subscribers' name be entered on a book kept for that purpose; and when five hundred names are registered, he engages to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass on the first Monday of every month, for the temporal and spiritual prosperity of every associate, thus registered; and beside this, a plenary indulgence is proffered to each associate, on each of the four principal festivals, if they confess, receive the Sacrament and pray for the Pope—beside 40 days indulgence to every subscriber who will induce another person to join the Association!—*Id.*

SEAMEN.—During the last four months the "Seaman's Mansion" in Portland, has had about 450 boarders, for a longer or shorter time. Nearly the whole number are now abroad upon the ocean. About two hundred of them have become members of the Washingtonian Society, and with very few exceptions have adhered faithfully to their pledge. Their general conduct is good. Their attendance on public worship at the Mariner's church, and at the Thursday evening lecture at the Mansion, and at family worship, morning and evening, has been given in a good spirit. A library is commenced for the use of the inmates, and measures are in progress for fitting up a reading room in the "Mansion" for these sons of the ocean. "The abundance of the sea will yet be converted to God."—*Id.*

Jubilee of the English Baptist Mission.

The committee of the Baptist Missionary Society have published an address in which they propose to celebrate the jubilee of the Mission. The following is the commencement of the address.—*Bap. Ad.*

DRAK BRETHREN,—The rise and progress of the Baptist Mission, rank among the most remarkable events in the modern history of the Church. From its commencement it has presented such a series of providential interpositions, and has been so signally marked by the divine blessing, that we are compelled to acknowledge, "It is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes." It is difficult to consider the conjuncture of circumstances in which our mission originated, the men who were raised up, the qualities with which they were endowed, and the result of their labors up to the present time, without feelings of admiration and thankfulness.—During nearly half a century the sacred cause has gone on, ever struggling with difficulties, yet never sinking under them, till, by the blessing of God resting on it through all its labors, trials, and vicissitudes, it has risen from a small beginning to its present magnitude.

When we turn to the east, and remember that up to the time when Thomas and Carey embarked for India, not a Christian missionary had ever set foot in Bengal,—when we look at the churches now planted, not only in that province, but in various parts of Hindostan and the adjacent islands,—when we consider the number of individuals who have been "turned from dumb idols to

serve the living God," some of whom have become preachers of the gospel to their fellow countrymen,—the myriads of tracts which have been distributed, all containing the precious seeds of divine truth,—the many languages and dialects into which the whole or part of the sacred Scriptures has been translated by our missionaries, together with what has been done to undermine the whole system of Hindoo idolatry by the diffusion of general knowledge and the promotion of education: and when from these scenes we turn to the West,—see the thousands of pious negroes rejoicing in "the liberty with which Christ has made them free," and recollect the part which this mission has been permitted to take in breaking the bonds of slavery, and emancipating 800,000 of our fellow creatures, who can help exclaiming, "What hath God wrought!"

And may we not add, dear brethren, that the churches at home have received important benefits from the Baptist Mission? Has it not been the means, under the divine blessing, of giving to the denomination at large, a correct tone of evangelical sentiment, of calling forth a spirit of Christian liberality, of stimulating to new efforts in spreading the gospel at our own doors, of bringing the whole body into closer union, and of giving to it, in the eye both of the church and of the world, an elevation and influence it had never previously enjoyed.

The Baptist Missionary Society has now, through the kind providence of God, reached the fiftieth year of its labors. It seems a proper time for a grateful review, and a generous effort. By the God of Israel the fiftieth year was made, to his ancient people, a sacred period; it was to be a season of joy and thanksgiving, the commencement of a new era to all the tribes. It has been suggested (and the suggestion has met with a most cordial response from many brethren in all parts of the country) that this year be made a MISSIONARY JUBILEE, a season of grateful retrospect, and especial liberality and devotedness. It has also been suggested that "a Jubilee Fund might be raised as a practical expression of gratitude for past mercies, and as a tribute of affection to that Saviour 'who loved us and gave himself for us.'"

Should the anticipations of our friends be realized, it is proposed that the fund thus raised—the Jubilee fund—besides relieving the embarrassments of the Society, shall be applied to the direct objects of it in such a manner as shall not augment its annual expenditure; that is to say, in the purchase or erection of chapels or other premises, requisite for the preaching of the gospel, the conducting of schools, the preparation of native converts for evangelical labor, the residence of missionaries, the printing of the Scriptures, or other appropriate purposes; in the extraordinary and temporary expenses attending the exploring and occupying of new fields of labor, and otherwise consistently with the principle laid down; and to the erection of plain but convenient premises in London to be held in trust for the Baptist Mission, and to be adapted for the use of our other denominational societies. Objects of the former class now pressing, or in near prospect, would employ, in methods of the utmost value to the mission, but in the East and the West Indies, and on the continent of Africa, any sum which the liberality of the country may supply. The distribution of the fund must of course be greatly affected by its amount, and will be made by the Committee.

REVIVALS.

Philadelphia.—The state of religious feeling in most of our congregations is increasingly interesting.

First Church.—The extra prayer meetings are still continued, and the interest in them is very much increased. Br. Ide baptized three on Sunday last, and there are a number asking after the way of life.

Third Church.—Twenty-six were baptized by the pastor, Br. Covell, last week, and several more are expected to follow the example of the Saviour in a short time.

Spruce-street Church.—The religious interests of this branch of Zion seem to be steadily rising. Br. Lincoln baptized seven last Lord's day, and his inquiry meetings are attended by numbers.

Tenth Church.—We regret to learn that in consequence of his sickness, Br. T. S. Malcom is unable to visit this church as he had intended. Br. Kennard's health is improving, and we hope he may soon be enabled to attend to his important charge. The Lord is still blessing them. Eight were baptized on the first Lord's day of this month.

Eleventh Church.—We understand that there are thirty or forty enquirers in this congregation, and a number of hopeful conversions.

Twelfth Church.—Nineteen were baptized by Br. Ketcham into the fellowship of this church on the first Sabbath of this month.

Second Church, Southwark.—Bro. Higgins baptized seventeen last week.

The good work of the Lord is not confined to any one denomination, but many of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches are receiving large accessions. We fervently hope the work may spread over our whole community, and that the number of converts may be greatly multiplied.—*Bap. Record.*

PENNSYLVANIA BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The minutes of the 5th annual meeting of this body have just been published. The delay was occasioned by the absence of the Secretary for some time after the meeting was held, and subsequently, by the want of the necessary materials, from which to prepare correct statistical tables. Having noticed and published the resolutions, which were furnished us some time ago, we need not now advert to the doings of the annual meeting itself. The Report of the Board states that during the conventional year there was an amount of missionary labor performed equal to twelve years, that 2034 sermons were preached by the missionaries, and 370 converts baptized, on a profession of their faith in Jesus. The labors of the agent have been successful, and a large increase in the operations of the convention is anticipated.

The Statistical Table which we suppose is as correct as it could be made, shows 15 Associations, 245 churches, 163 ordained and 21 licensed preachers, 2209 baptized, and a total of 20767 members in the churches.

If each of these ministers and members had the self-denying zeal which characterized the ministers and members of the first Baptist church at Jerusalem, how soon would every mountain top and valley in the state ring with the praises of the Redeemer; and how many heathen nations would receive from them the light of truth, and the knowledge of the great salvation?—*Bap. Record.*

Preparation is being made for a new Baptist church in Washington city, D. C. A large apartment has been fitted up in the Masonic Hall, as a temporary place of worship, and religious services were held in it on the first Sabbath of this month. Rev. Mr. Brooks, one of the instructors in the Columbian college, will conduct the regular services for the present. A Sabbath-school has been organized in connection with this effort. We most earnestly wish success to the enterprise, and pray that it may be the means of more widely diffusing, and more thoroughly establishing the truth in the Capitol of our country.—*Id.*

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, MARCH 25, 1842.

FROM DENMARK.—By the arrival of the British steamer Clyde, at New York, the following intelligence from Denmark has been received, by which it will be seen that the Revs. P. C. and Adolph Mønsther, together with Messrs. Rydning Pudsched, have been released from imprisonment. It will be recollected that these men had been offered their liberty, on condition that they would refrain from promulgating their sentiments. To this offer they could not conscientiously accede, preferring rather to suffer "bonds and afflictions," than to betray the high trust conferred upon them by their Divine Master. The result of their decision affords new evidence that "it is better to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in princes." The imprisonment and release of these brethren cannot fail to remind the most casual reader, of a case almost precisely similar, which occurred eighteen hundred years ago, which may be found recorded in the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

BAPTISTS IN DENMARK.—A letter has been received from Messrs. P. and A. Mønsther, the Baptist pastors, on whose behalf Messrs. Dowson and Giles visited Copenhagen, which brings the pleasing intelligence that they and the other Baptists imprisoned (Messrs. Rydning and Pudsched) had been released from their captivity. The communication also states, that they have not in the least compromised their principles, or given any promise to refrain from preaching. The cause of truth and religious liberty is rapidly advancing throughout the land; and, notwithstanding persecution, the churches are continually increasing, so that there is ground of confidence, to use the language of the letter just received, "that he who has planted the tree of liberty of his own truth in the Danish garden, will also nurture the same, that it may bear ripe fruits of righteousness to his glory and the good of his children; and we do not fear the tempests, but rather believe that they will serve to fix the plant more firmly, so that its roots may extend not only from the Sound to the German Ocean, but also put forth new and living shoots, far as the Danish language is spoken."—*Bradford Observer.*

REV. MR. RUSSELL.—The Christian Reflector of last week gives some additional particulars respecting the baptism of this gentleman. From the accounts first published, it might seem that Elder Knapp was, to say the least, too hasty in administering the ordinance. By the statement in the Reflector, it appears that Mr. Russell called on Elder Knapp and told him that he had for some time felt it to be his duty to be baptized by a regular minister of the Baptist denomination, and would be glad to go forward in the ordinance that very evening. He had also conversed with one of his deacons, who desired to accompany him. Mr. Knapp having full confidence in him as a preacher of the gospel, and supposing, of course, that he had renounced his former opinions respecting the mode of baptism, readily consented to comply with his request. The deacon is probably a Baptist in sentiment, so far as immersion is concerned; but we would leave the principles and conscience of the Pastor to the decision of Him "who judgeth righteously." It may not be known to our readers generally that the Marlboro' Chapel contains a baptistery, for the accommodation of those who prefer immersion to sprinkling.

The revival in Boston, we should judge from the religious papers published there, is still on the increase. The Recorder says, "From the progress of the work within the last fortnight, it appears to be rather in its early stages, than in its full power." "The religious interest," says the Watchman, "has been perhaps more general since our last, than at any former period, and has extended to congregations and circles which it had not previously reached." The work appears to be spreading very extensively into the surrounding towns. Charlestown, South Boston, West Wrentham, Chelsea, Watertown, Newton Upper Falls, East Cambridge, Dorchester, Grafton, Medford, Bellingham, and other places, are mentioned as enjoying the special influences of the Holy Spirit, and in many of these places large additions have been made to the churches.

The Rev. Mr. Knapp was to close his labors in Boston last week. "He will leave Boston," says the Reflector, "with the prayers and best wishes of hundreds who at his coming, neither knew his name, nor cared for his reputation. The blessing of thousands that were ready to perish comes upon him."

UNIVERSALISM RENOUNCED.—The Rev. John Turner, formerly pastor of the Universalist church in Brunswick, (Me.) has renounced the doctrine embraced Universalism about three years since, and his conversion from orthodoxy at that time was hailed as a triumph by the Universalists. He has now fully renounced the doctrine, and as far as mere opinion is concerned, Universalism has gained nothing. In his letter of renunciation he says: "I thank my Christian friends for their prayers in my behalf; and it is my prayer, that for their tears of sorrow at my defection and departure from the truth, they may now have cause of joy at my return. I would to God, that I might be able, in some way by my pen or tongue, or by both, to undo what I have done—to convince some that are now clinging to Universalism, that it is a dangerous and ruinous delusion, and to warn all who are in danger of coming under its influence, to beware of it, as they value the salvation of their souls."

O. A. Skinner, a preacher of Universalism in Boston, has written, or rather published a book, entitled, "Letters Addressed to Rev. Baron Stow, R. H. Neale, and R. W. Cushman, on the Knapp Excitement." The editor of the Watchman says the whole body and substance of this book was written, delivered, and re-delivered years before the "Knapp Excitement" in Boston, and that it is now new vamped, and directed in form to Universalist clergymen, though in reality it was in the first place to a Universalist congregation, modified, eliminated and interlined with "Now gentlemen, 'but gentlemen,' &c., and that he will enter no examination of a book so full of misrepresentations, shallow reasonings, hollow boasting, and impiety."

A correspondent of the Baptist Advocate, among other particulars relating to the state of religion in Boston, relates the following circumstance.—The revival appears to be making terrible havoc among the Universalists, which will readily account for the appearance of this book at the present time, as well as the numerous other methods resorted to, to arrest its progress.

"I was informed that one rum-distiller, a Universalist, who has grown rich in not only distilling the bodies but the souls of men, had been made a subject of divine grace, and in obedience to the holy requirements of the gospel, had abandoned the unrighteous business of the still house. As a farther proof of the genuine work of grace wrought in his heart, it may be mentioned that he has not only broken off his sins in this respect, but commenced working righteously. He has declared openly that the property which he has acquired by sending forth the liquid poison—amounts to some \$600,000—shall be put to the promotion of the temperance cause."

We notice a paragraph in our exchange paper stating that the Baptists of Boston are endeavoring to raise money to purchase the Tremont theatre, for the purpose of converting it into a place of worship. The proprietors ask sixty thousand dollars for it. The Tremont theatre was closed several weeks since, for want of patronage, the stage manager stating to the audience that the expenses had exceeded the income of the concert by 10,000 dollars.

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. C. W. Demer was installed as pastor of the Baptist church in Newton, Mass., on Wednesday, March 18th.—Order of exercises as follows:—1. Voluntary. 2. Reading the Scriptures by Rev. H. K. Green. 3. Prayer by Rev. Professor Ripley. 4. Original Hymn. 5. Sermon by Rev. J. Knapp. 6. Original Hymn. 7. Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. R. Turnbull. 8. Installing Prayer by Rev. Prof. Chase. 9. Original Hymn. 10. Charge by Rev. O. Crane, the former Pastor. 11. Address to the Church and congregation, by Rev. N. Colver. 12. Doxology. 13. Benediction.

BENEDICT'S HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS.—It is already known that the Rev. Mr. Benedict is engaged in preparing a General History of the Baptists. He designs to make the work more perfect than any heretofore published, and for this object solicits copies of the Minutes of each Association, Convention, Yearly Meeting, &c., throughout the country. The clerks of the several associations in this State, and others who may see this notice, are requested to forward a copy of the Minutes of their respective Associations to "D. Benedict, Pawtucket, R. I."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—This church is nearly completed, and will, we understand, be opened for Divine service on the first Sabbath in April. It is of the ancient Gothic style of architecture, and is quite an ornament to our city. Mr. A. C. Cox, of New York, has accepted the invitation of the church to become their Rector. Mr. Cox is of the Pusey school, and, if we mistake not, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Cox, a Congregational clergyman of some celebrity.

An Anti-Slavery Society has been formed at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, by some of the missionaries from the United States, and by residents of the Island. The object of the Society is, to oppose slavery by their prayers to God for the enslaved, and to cooperate with those who are engaged in the work.

NANTUCKET.—The Baptist church on the island of Nantucket has been blessed with a revival of religion. Twenty-seven have been added to the church by baptism, and upwards of twenty more will soon follow.

ROYAL CHRISTENING.—The young Prince of Wales has been admitted into the pale of the church by the application of a few drops of water to his "baby brow." The water was brought from the river Jordan about a year since, when the same rite was administered to his eldest sister. A royal banquet followed the christening, at which the gold plate used, was valued alone at 10,000,000 dollars.

The Rev. Dr. Pattison has been appointed Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, which appointment he has accepted, and, as a necessary consequence, has resigned the pastoral charge of the First Baptist church in Providence.

The Rev. T. Wakefield, of Packersville, will assume the pastoral labors of the Baptist church in East Killingly, on the first of April next, where correspondents are requested to direct their communications.

Mr. NELSON PAINE will act as agent for the Secretary in Meriden, from the commencement of the present volume. The few subscriptions remaining unpaid on the last volume, may be made as formerly, to H. W. Curtiss.

VERMONT BAPTIST JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of a new paper with the above title, published at Middlebury, Vermont; Rev. B. Brierly editor pro tem. Judging from the present number, we think the Journal will prove an able and useful auxiliary in the dissemination of sound Baptist principles in the State of Vermont.

WRETCHED BUSINESS.—An editor of a paper in Cincinnati says he intends to make up a list of every abolitionist in Cincinnati, with the business he follows, for the benefit of the South. When this list is complete he says he shall send it to every Hotel and Steamboat at the South, for the avowed object of ruining their business, and making it unsafe for these persons to travel in the slaveholding states.

From the Boston Recorder we learn that a revival is in progress among the prisoners in the State Prison at Charlestown.

TEMPERANCE LUNCH.—Mr. John Slocum, has just opened a splendid Temperance house, at No. 61 State Street, where all kinds of refreshments may be had at the shortest notice. The establishment will be conducted on strict Temperance principles. Let every friend of Temperance give him their support.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The democratic candidate for Governor was elected at the late election in this State, by a majority of between 5 and 6,000. The Liberty Party polled about 2,600 votes, being a large increase over the vote of the same party last year.

For the Christian Secretary.

Revel in New London.

"As cold water is to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." Believing that it is ever pleasing and encouraging to your readers, and especially to God's dear children, to hear of the prosperity of Zion and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, we would acknowledge with gratitude to God, his tender mercy and loving kindness to us, an unworthy portion of his weary heritage. The Lord hath wrought great things for us, whereof we are glad, and do rejoice not only for the more recent displays of his goodness and power among us as a church, while we have been called to pass through the furnace of affliction, being often tried by foes without, as well as those within,—as a church we have sometimes been like the bush which Moses saw all on fire, yet not consumed, and having obtained help of God, we still continue; trusting in the immutability of his promises, and believing that these light afflictions are for the trial of our faith, and will "work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." We have been for the last two years, and still are, enjoying the faithful labors of our beloved brother H. R. Knapp, during which time we have been signally blessed of God by the influence of his Spirit in the hearts of his children. Of the many drops that have fallen during the first year of Rev. Knapp's labors among us, there were added to this church thirteen. About a year since, there was an unusual spirit of prayer in the church for the salvation of sinners around us. The Lord was with us not only in comforting and encouraging his saints, but in converting many souls, which were added to this church. That spirit of prayer, with increasing interest continued with us from that time, for the coming and power of the Lord among us, and to the result of which, the past year, there were added to this fellowship about forty to the middle of December, when it was thought advisable to set apart a portion of our time more particularly to the service of God. Accordingly we commenced a series of meetings which continued with undiminished interest for eight successive weeks. We began with meetings for prayer, and our cry was with the Psalmist, "Help us, O God of our salvation, for the glory of thy great name; deliver us, and purge away our sins for thy name sake." And that God whose ear is ever open to the cries of his children, was evidently with us by the gracious influence of his Holy Spirit, in marshaling his host, and bringing them up to battle and causing them to stand with their faces like a flint toward, with their loins girt about with truth, and their lamps trimmed and burning, and could say from the heart, "behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Our beloved Bro. B. Cook, of Jewett City, has for most of the time been laboring with us, and with much success. Our meetings have been well attended with attentive hearers. Truly the place has been awful, and yet glorious, on account of the presence of the Most High. God's people seemed to have got hold on the horns of the altar by faith, and with an undying grasper, sinners were picked in their hearts, and as in days of old, began to cry, in the anguish of their souls, "Men and brethren, must we do to be saved?" A death-like solemnity seemed to pervade every heart. There was no confusion, no noise, but the faithful warning, the thrilling exhortation, or the agonizing prayer of God's children, and the heaving sigh of the heavy laden sinner. Truly, we have heard the cries of the wounded, the groans of the dying, who have died to sin, and have been raised to newness of life by the resurrection power of

Christ, and are now rejoicing in hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

This work has not been confined to age or sex. The aged, middle aged, and youth have alike been sharers in this glorious work of grace. Old men, even of fourscore years, and quite a number whose heads were whitened with the frost of many winters, were called in at the eleventh hour. A great proportion of them, however, were middle aged men—stout-hearted and heaven-daring; yet they were made willing in the day of his power. About 124 have been added to our fellowship since the 1st of Jan. 1842. Of this number, 66 are males, and 62 of the above number are heads of families. To say the least, the Lord has "comforted Zion,"—he has built up her waste places, and has made her wilderness like Eden, her desert like the garden of the Lord. Joy and gladness have his people found with thanksgiving and the voice of melody." C.

For the Christian Secretary.

DEAR BROTHER,—It affords me much pleasure to be permitted to give you a brief sketch of the work of the Lord in this city. A protracted meeting was commenced by the second Baptist church, on the first Lord's day in December, under peculiarly discouraging circumstances; which made it appear to some, unreasonable, to expect much of an outpouring of the Spirit, until some of these hindrances were removed.

It was apparent, very soon, after the commencement of the meeting, that a number of the members of that feeble church, were traveling in spirit for perishing sinners. Some of the impatient began to show indications that the Spirit of the Lord had touched their hearts, and as things assumed a brighter aspect, the tears of penitence were seen to flow from the eyes of sinners, the Lord had appeared indeed, and his Spirit was poured out richly upon the people.

The second week our meeting became deeply interesting, and many began to inquire what they must do to be saved, while others were rejoicing in the exalted Saviour, through whom they had been emancipated from the thralldom of sin. After the close of the second week of our meeting, the first Baptist church commenced a meeting also, in which they enjoyed the labors of a number of ministering brethren, though their principal laborer from abroad was Br. Cook, from Jewett City, who came unto them "in the blessing of the gospel of Christ," and who labored among them, in connection with their pastor, with much acceptance and success. We enjoyed also in the second church the assistance of Br. Denison, Green, and Brown.

The gracious influences of the Spirit spread through the city, and other churches and congregations were made sharers in it, and many, we trust, have been redeemed unto God. The revival has taken some of almost all ages, from the child of nine years, to the man of four score and upwards.

A number of the converted were professed Universalists, who were led to see the falsity of their sentiments, and to seek in humble repentance, an interest in the ascended Saviour. One of the converts had been a professed Atheist for nine years. A large proportion of the converts are heads of families, embracing seamen, and seamen's wives, and an interesting company of youth.

I have baptized into the fellowship of the second church 127, and 9 have been received upon experience, who had been previously baptized, and four by letter, making 140 who have been added to the second church since the revival commenced. There are still, anxious souls in our midst, and a number of candidates are received for baptism. Of the heads of families baptized into the fellowship of the second church, amounting to 62; fifteen of them are husbands of the converts have joined, and probably will join other denominations.

In reflecting upon this work, how much reason we have to exclaim "What hath God wrought!" and while we have some sense of our great debt of obligation to God, we feel no other disposition than to give to Him the glory of this heavenly work. To the second church, under all its peculiar discouragements, this merciful visitation has been as life from the dead; and may God continue to watch over, and bless this young and thriving interest.

The Sabbath school has shared quite extensively in this interesting work; 9 of the teachers and 8 of the scholars have been planted in the likeness of their Master's death. May God continue to carry on his work, until the earth is filled with his glory.

LEWEL COVELL.

Selected Summary.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The Mendi Africans.

We have already chronicled the safe arrival of Cinque and his companions at Sierra Leone, in the barque Gentleman, Capt. Morris. Letters from the captain were received yesterday by the owners, via Salem. He says that the Africans and missionaries were landed in good health at Freetown, on the 18th of January, after which Capt. Morris went southward, his letters being dated from a point on the coast considerably to the south of Sierra Leone.

A legacy of \$500 has been recently left to the Mendi mission by the late Horatio Taylor, of Nelson, Portage county, Ohio.

We copy the following from the Boston Daily Advertiser:—**LATE FROM AFRICA.**—By the arrival of the Naumkeag at Salem, from the west coast of Africa, we have received letters from our correspondent at Rio Nunez, of January 10. It is stated that the River Nunez was at that time a state of blockade by the French. In consequence of many aggressions on the persons and property of the merchants in this place, they have made repeated calls on the French government, and there are now in front of the royal mud palace two French men-of-war, demanding of his Majesty satisfaction for past offences, and to enter into treaty for future good treatment of French subjects. They have given the King forty-eight hours to comply or war is declared. In case of a final refusal, I learn that the river will be blockaded, and prisoners made of all his Majesty's (colored) subjects.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.—Rumors are in circulation in the West that the tribes of Indians removed from the United States prior to the western line, are about to form a grand confederacy, or one tribe, for hostile purposes. It is also stated that an interview was had with the British minister at Washington, by the notorious John Ross, the chief of the Cherokees, while on a visit to that place a short time since.

PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND.—In the appointment of the bishop of Jerusalem, and the christening of the Prince of Wales attended as the latter has been, by the King of Prussia in person, we discover a strengthening of the bonds between England and Prussia, which may have important results. Some time ago it was unhesitatingly stated in English papers, that his Prussian Majesty desired to have the Protestant clergy in his dominions recover the true Apostolic succession from the Anglican Church, as there was some doubt whether the German Protestant Church had not lost it. The affair of the bishop of Jerusalem seemed to smack of such an acknowledgment. The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the first bishop, and the Prussians are to appoint the second, but the Archbishop of Canterbury has the full appointing power in his own case, and an unlimited veto power in the case of the Prussian appointment. The salary is paid on joint account.

A strict union between the Anglican and the Prussian Reformed Church would greatly extend the power of the former, and make her a more formidable rival to Rome. Whether it would extend the influence of evangelical religion, is a matter of greater doubt.—*Bap. Ad.*

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of this body for a few weeks past, have been of so little interest, that we prefer to fill our columns with matter which we think will be more interesting. The following extract from the Patriot and Eagle, appears to be about as correct a report as we have seen.

In fine, the members of Congress are engaged in anything and everything, except their high and important duties to their country.

The principal business transacted in the Senate on Wednesday, March 9, was the passage of the District Bank Bill, by a vote of yeas 21, nays 18. In the House, the whole day was spent in debating the civil appropriation bill. This debate was continued on Thursday, with little prospect of termination. In the Senate, Mr. Woodbury, occupied the most part of the day in making a speech in opposition to Mr. Clay's proposed amendment to the bill.

On Friday, a protracted and somewhat irregular debate took place in committee of the whole, (in the House,) on the civil appropriation bill. In the course of the debate, the first Auditor of the Treasury was pretty severely handled. The House came to no result. In the Senate, Mr. Simmons replied to Mr. Woodbury.

On Saturday, the House was principally employed in the consideration of private bills. The Senate did not sit. In the House, on Monday, a bill was reported by Mr. Barnard and passed, amending the act of 1840 for regulating the return of jurors for the United States Courts in the District of Pennsylvania. The regular business (pseudo retirement) after a little delay, went forward. Mr. Choate addressed the Senate in favor of Mr. Clay's Tariff Resolutions.

On Tuesday, the House went on as usual. It did however pass several items in the appropriation bill. Mr. Miller addressed the Senate in favor of extending protection to American manufacturers.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CHIEFTAIN OF THIS PORT.—We understand, says the Savannah Republican, that the steamer Chieftain, Capt. Mason, of and for this port with a full cargo of cotton has been sent to the wreck at a "Rock Bluff," between Hawkinsville and Macon. We learn that a greater part of her deck load was saved, with slight damage. The boat was owned by the Macon Steam Boat Co., and was not insured. There was an insurance we learn on a large part of the cotton.—*Charleston paper.*

LOSS OF THE BRIG MARY JONES.—The brig Mary Jones, Capt. Kelly, bound from this port to Mobile, has been lost on Abaco. She had 49 1/2 casks of Rice on board, which was all saved by the wreckers in a damaged state, who charged 60 per cent. salvage; commission, &c. 25 per cent. No loss of life. The Mary Jones sailed from this port February 8th.—*Charleston Patriot.*

DEFALCATIONS.—We are sorry to say that letters from New Orleans, say, that a Teller of the Atchafalaya Bank has absconded, leaving his accounts minus some \$75,000, and that another citizen of that place, recently connected with one of the banks, has just come out a defaulter to a large amount. They do things in a great way at New Orleans.—*Journal of Com.*

JEFFERSON COLLEGE BURNED.—The buildings, library, furniture, &c. of this institution, situated about fifty miles above the city, have been burnt to the ground. The officers in their anxiety to arrest the progress of the flames, lost all their effects, and many of the students saved nothing but what was about their persons. The cost of the buildings was reported by the trustees at \$152,393 13; the library cost \$8,710; the chemical laboratory was worth \$1,600; so that the whole loss will not probably fall below \$200,000. The insurance on the building is stated at \$62,000.—*New Orleans Bulletin March 8.*

Rev. Sylvester Judd, one of the Chaplains of the Legislature of Maine, was dismissed on Monday, by a vote of 127 to 5, for preaching a sermon the preceding day, which reflected severely on Washington and the Chiefs of the American Revolution.

The loss sustained by the late fire at the Tower of London, is now estimated at a quarter of a million.

The cold in the south of Europe has been intense this winter; and even in Algiers the oldest inhabitants do not remember so cold a season. Ice and snow were seen in the streets.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 7th ultimo, states that a modification of the present laws respecting the Israelites in Prussia is much spoken of. It is said that not only will they be permitted to enjoy the worship of their religion to the fullest extent, but that they will be restored to the possession of several civil rights of which they were heretofore deprived.

The pork-house of Mr. R. W. Lee, at Cincinnati, was burned on the 10th, with a great amount of pork and lard. The loss was \$15,000; the building was not insured and a loss will be sustained of \$6,000 or \$8,000.

New Orleans has 833 grog-shops of different grades, paying for licenses \$198,100. Their cost to the city is estimated by the "Bee" at Five millions two hundred thousand dollars.

The Boston Atlas states that eight woolen manufacturers have failed within a few days in the vicinity of this city. We have enquired into the truth of this remark, but cannot ascertain from any quarter that it has even the shadow of foundation.—*Phil. Gazette.*

Number of Totallasters in Ireland. The last ticket, says the Lord Mayor of Dublin, signed by Father Matthew, was marked five millions two thousand, and seven hundred and two.

It is said that His Holiness Pope Gregory 14th has joined the temporal tenacity society, and wears the medal of the Cork total abstinence society.

The mail brought by the steam ship Unicorn, was the largest ever arrived in the United States. The number of letters was about 40,000, and there were 40 bags of newspapers. The postage on the letters from New York amounted to about \$3300; Philadelphia \$650; Baltimore \$200; Albany (city and distribution) \$500.—*Boston Tran.*

We are enabled to state, on the best authority, that all the sovereigns now in circulation, will be called in for the purpose of being newly coined. The system of "plugging," and other nefarious devices which have been resorted to, to render this step on the part of the Mint indispensably necessary. Some means, it is expected, will be adopted, to prevent the occurrence of the dishonest practices which have proved so successful.—*English paper.*

A tornado passed over the premises of Mr. Simpson, in Stewart county, Georgia, on the 31st inst, which threw down his dwelling and caused the instant death of his two little daughters, one aged seven and the other three years. The mother was also severely injured, besides several of the servants.—*Charleston Cour.*

The recent invasion of Bolivia by a Peruvian army, has resulted in a battle, in which General Gamara, President of Peru, was shot.

HAS ARRIVED SAFE.—The ship Octavia Smith, 75 days from Liverpool. Insurance for \$30,000 has been effected on her, on the presumption that she was lost.—*N. Y. Com. Transcript.*

COTTON.—The Charleston Mercury has the following remark in reference to a subject which is attracting much attention:—

But the whole secret of this alarming increase of East India cotton, is the simple fact that the Chinese market has been broken up, which used to absorb nearly the whole surplus of that article, and that consequently its price has been reduced to the very lowest—but a very low price has all the world knows, though it promotes the consumption of an article, has the contrary effect on its culture. The forced sales of British manufactured goods in this country, in the same way be set down as evidence of the growth and prosperity of those manufactures.—It is simply an evidence that they have exceeded their market—that they are distressed and undergoing the purifying process of bankruptcy. The cotton of Hindostan has been grown for a market that is suddenly closed—it seeks other markets, where, being in excess, it is sacrificed.

A short time since, a Mrs. Dayton, of North Haven, left her family, under circumstances indicating mental aberration. Search had been made for her in every direction, without success, until Monday—when a young man who was fishing in the river near Humiston's Mills, Wallingford, discovered the body.—*Register.*

The bill requiring the Maryland Banks to resume specie payments on or before the first Monday in May next, has passed both branches of the Legislature of that State.

The Troy Whig says when the Fitchburg railway is completed, Boston will be the point of divergence of seven different railways, the shortest of which is more than fifty miles in length, and the longest more than 500 miles, as follows: the Boston, Providence and Stonington, with its branch to Taunton and New Bedford; the Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Nashua, and Concord, N. H.; the Boston, Haverhill and Dover, N. H., which leaves the Lowell road at Wilmington; the Boston, Portsmouth, and Portland, and finally, the Western Railway, which connects Boston and the above mentioned railways with Albany, and by the railways of this State with Buffalo.

THE SPECIAL AMBASSADOR.—The Waspsie, 50, Capt. Lord John Hay, with the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton and suite on board, sailed from Portsmouth on the 14th of February, having it appears, sailed once and put back. This vessel is considered one of the finest of her class in the British service; she carries 40 thirty-two pounders, and 12 sixty-eight pound carronades. She is commanded by Lord John Hay, a younger son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and an officer of distinguished experience.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The Barre Gazette says that "there is confined in the jail at Worcester, for debt, an old man, between sixty and seventy years of age, of so feeble health that his life is hardly expected. We are told that the creditor is a lawyer of considerable notoriety, if not eminence, in the north part of the country."

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given last evening just as the church bells were ringing for their congregations. On the instant of the cry, the heavens were illuminated by the glare of the blaze. The property that was destroyed was the large barn attached to the house heretofore known as the "Bullfinch Hotel," corner of Water and Union streets. The whole of this property is at present owned by Messrs. Knolls and Townsend, of New York. The house was considerably burned, and it is a wonder that it was saved, being being quite strong. Several Irish families, occupying from the garret to the cellar were turned hastily into the street. We are pained to learn that three horses were burned in the barn.—*N. Haven Pal. of March 21.*

PHILADELPHIA LOCOMOTIVES.—The barque B. Mezick, now lying in this port for Hamburg, will take out four of Norris's celebrated Locomotive Engines and other machinery, the invoice of which amounts to \$35,000. These Engines are part of a prussian order for the Berlin and Frankfurt railway.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

Mr. Norris, the celebrated locomotive engine maker, has received from the Emperor of Russia, a splendid ring valued at \$6000, as a compliment to his skill and ingenuity.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1842.
A FULL RESUMPTION OF ALL OUR BANKS PAY SPECIE.—Last night all the Banks of the City and County, that had not then broke, met at the Philadelphia Bank, when the nine following named banks resolved to resume this day, in full, to wit: Philadelphia, Commercial, North America, Farmers and Mechanics, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Western, Kensington and Germantown.

The only two banks that did not enter into the resolve were the Moyamensing and the Manufacturers and Mechanics. These were both run by their own promises to pay, this morning both failed to open their doors. All the other nine have paid specie all day to all who have demanded it, and there were not a few, though the demands were generally light, for the purposes of change to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the small "Relief" notes.

The resumption was a full one—every demand of every character was paid in specie, or the bank's own notes, at the option of the presenter. The only Banks that issued Relief notes that have joined in the resumption, redeem their relief bills in coin, the same as their own promises to pay, and the other Banks receive them. Notwithstanding there was a slight run, the Banks stood it without flinching, and the community, as if determined to sustain them in the resumption, carried in their specie on deposit by thousands. In the aggregate, the Banks have received more specie in deposit than they have paid out, and will open to-morrow stronger than they were to-day. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank received \$70,000 from one source, and the Philadelphia Bank \$50,000 from another. On the other hand, Western, and Southwark, were comparatively no run. All was quiet—no more people about them than on ordinary business days.

THE AMERICAN SLAVE-OWNERS AND THE CREOLE.—A letter on the subject of the Creole, and the demand of the American slave-owners for the blood of the slaves who rescued themselves by mastering the vessels, has just been published, from Judge Jay at New York, to Joseph Sturgis, Esq. The Judge demonstrates that even admitting the slaves to be murderers, no international law between England and the United States, requires their surrender. A treaty in 1794, stipulating for the mutual surrender of murderers, has expired, and since that time the United States have refused to surrender one Holmes, the author of a murder in Canada, and the two Bannabers, who fled from Ireland for the same crime. "Also in the case of the Amistad negroes," says the venerable American judge, "we refused to surrender the alleged murderers to the Spanish minister." The idea of surrendering these unfortunate simply as fugitive slaves, is of course more preposterous still, when Canada has already afforded, and continues to afford, refuge to 12,000 slaves, to whom a bound across the British frontier does justice instantly.

From the St. Augustine News.

FROM FLORIDA.—Important capture.—We have the gratifying intelligence that that worthy and indefatigable officer Maj. Plympton, has succeeded in capturing the notorious chief Short-Cross, together with his son-in-law and their families. They were captured near Dunn's Lake.

SINGULAR DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.—Some curious decisions in Bankruptcy have been made recently by the United States Court, affecting the jewelry and necessary ornaments that the wife of a bankrupt is authorized to retain in her possession.

It seems that the wife of one of the applicants had in her possession diamonds worth \$10,000 dollars, which she brought with her into the marriage contract, and which were once considered suitable for her station in life. This she was once permitted to retain.

Competency as a Witness.—All religious tests on this subject, have been abolished by law in Michigan.

Marriages.

In this city on the 14th inst. at the City Hotel, by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, Wedworth Wadsworth, Esq., to Miss Frances A. Lyman, both of Durham.

In Fairfield, on the 9th inst. by Rev. Mr. Harrington, Mr. James Cushman, of Bridgeport, to Miss Racilla Russ, of the former place.

In Wethersfield, Feb. 27th, by the Rev. Wm. Bentley, Mr. D. C. Clapp, to Miss Elizabeth P. Biddle.

In Colchester on the 7th inst. by Rev. A. Bolles, Deacon Gilbert Rogers, of Waterford, to Mrs. Sarah Rowe, of the former place.

At North Windham, 10th ult., by Elder R. V. Lyon, Mr. Samuel A. Bottum, to Miss Sarah A. Stures, both of Mansfield.

Deaths.

In this city, on the 13th inst., Mary Sweetser, wife of Mr. Henry P. Sweetser, aged 32.

By this Providence, her husband mourns the loss of an amiable and worthy companion. Her sickness and suffering she bore with Christian patience and resignation, being supported by the consolation of God's grace; and when the hour of her dissolution came, she was ready to bid her beloved husband, parents, brothers and sisters, a cheerful farewell.

In Ashford, March 3, Mary E., daughter of Thomas Warren, Esq. and Lydia his wife. "So fades the morning flower."

In this city, James Holdich, aged 1 year, youngest child of the Rev. Francis Hodgson, pastor of the Methodist church.

In this city, on the 12th inst., of lung fever, Mr. Timothy Tiffany, aged 47.

In East Hartford, Mr. James S. Brown, aged 79.

In East Windsor, March 17th, Mr. William F. Andrews, aged 46.

In Bristol, 15th inst., William Bentley, son of Dea. Geo. and Thalia Welch, aged 9 years and 6 months.

Receipts for the week ending March 23, 1842.

Hiram Wilks, 200; Capt. S. Smith, 200; Lucy Churchill, 50; Capt. S. Rogers, 175; J. L. Strickland, 175; Mary L. Ramsdell, 200; H. Nichols, 200; M. Wilson, 200; A. Andrews, 200; Catherine Wilson, 200; David Hale, 150; Geo. Mitchell, Esq., 741; James Arthur, 300; H. M. Smith, 100; Rev. P. Brockett, 175; W. Denison, 175; J. Bulkie, 175; E. Doane, 175; J. G. Parker, 200; James Martin, 150; Sidney Hall, 200; Rev. T. Wakefield, 500; Julia Mix, 200.

The Hartford County Temperance Society will meet in Simsbury, on the 5th Tuesday, 29th day of March, at 10, A. M. Services in the afternoon at half past one.

THE Seats in the Meeting House of the First Baptist Society will be rented for one year on Monday, the 4th of April, 1842. Sales to commence punctually at 10 o'clock, A. M. The annual meeting of said Society will be held at 6 1/2 o'clock P. M.

A. N. CLARK, DANIEL TOWNSEND, Society Committee. SAM'L ELDERIDGE, Sec'y.

The following donations have been received by hand of Rev. Wm. Bentley: From Capt. Stephen Smith—For Foreign Missions, \$10.00 Domestic, 10.00 From a Friend—For Foreign Missions, \$40.00 Home, 20.00 Domestic, 20.00

Hartford, March 24, 1842. J. B. GILBERT, Treasurer.

The members of the New London County Ministerial Conference are notified that their next regular meeting will be held with Br. Paine at Borrah, three miles from Norwich, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th of April, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Punctual and general attendance is requested, as a meeting of very unusual interest may be expected, owing to the general effusion of the Holy Ghost in our County since the last meeting.

The appointments for the last meeting were, on motion, referred to the approaching one. In addition, Br. Guild of Willimantic, is appointed to furnish an essay on the comparative advantages and merits of written and extemporaneous preaching. Br. Salisbury, of Groton, an essay on the nature of the second coming of Christ. Br. Mills of Colchester, an essay on the demoniacal possessions of the New Testament. Br. Steward of Groton, is also appointed to prepare a skeleton for criticism.

ROBERT C. MILLS, Clerk pro tem.

CONNECTICUT LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The Spring Term of the Connecticut Literary Institution will commence on Wednesday, 23d inst. This Institution affords the facilities of a thorough education in the common and higher branches of English Studies, and in the Languages, so far as is necessary for admission to College, or in a course extended according to the wishes of the students. Indigent students disposed to labor, can generally find employment on the Steward's premises, or in the village, and in this way defray a part or all of their expenses. The thorough instruction afforded, the judicious and efficient general discipline, and the marked and salutary moral influence of the Institution, inspire the Trustees with renewed confidence to recommend it to the liberal patronage which it so highly merits, and which it has hitherto received.

Suffield, Feb. 8, 1842. D. Ives, Sec.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN ROSEBECK, Merchant Tailor, has just returned from the South, after having disposed of his entire stock of Goods, and is now prepared to serve his old customers who may be in want of any article in his line, and as many new ones as feel disposed to extend to him their patronage.

Mr. R. would improve this opportunity to tender his sincere thanks to his former customers who have so kindly and hospitably received him, after a temporary absence of a few months, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of past favors.

Mr. R. has recently made extensive purchases of Goods in New York and Boston, for cash, and at such prices as will enable him to sell as cheap for cash as can be bought at any establishment in the State.

Those who wish to purchase goods at great bargains, to correspond with the pressure of the times, would study well their interest to give him a call and satisfy themselves of the correctness of his assertion. In short, his assortment of goods is complete, and he will be happy to wait upon all who may give him a call.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting garments. J. ROSEBECK, No. 5 Pearl St. a few doors from Main.

March 25

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.

CALVIN SPENCER, (of the late firm of CATLIN & CO.) has taken the store, corner Main and Asylum streets, recently occupied by Catlin & Co., and will transact the Dry Goods and Carpet Business under the firm of

Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.

LINES

On the death of Arabella, only daughter of Mr. Albert Jones, of Suffolk, a pupil of the writer.

Thou sainted child, thou dear departed one,
How soon on earth has set thy morning sun!
Rather, how soon has it attained its height,
In the blessed region of immortal light.
Like some bright star in its eternal race,
Thou didst a moment our horizon grace:
And while we wondered, gazed, admired, and loved,
Swift in the fearful distance quite removed.
'Tis thus with earth, our brightest stars retire,
Forever gone,—a light no hope inspire;
But blessed be that Science also divine,
That shows a firmament where still they shine.
By faith's mysterious telescope eye,
A little star just rising there I spy:
Ah! it is Arabella's sun,
Her cherub race in glory just begun!
Sincerely escaped from earth's tempestuous skies,
I see her little infant spirit rise,
And shedding back on us her smiling ray,
Add a new charm to Heaven's eternal day.
What is great loss to us, to her is gain;
Early has she escaped a world of pain.
But earth hath hopes that death doth quite destroy:
Oh! what's the pang of mother's blasted joy!
None but a mother knows that tender tie,
And none but she her grief, when loved ones die.
But there's an antidote for mother's sighs,—
It is the hope of life beyond the skies.
By faith's assurance she may there survey
Her nurslings thriving 'neath heaven's genial ray.
The father, too, who, with an honest pride,
Looks down this life's precarious, dangerous tide,
And half uncertain, seeks his child's place,
And toils to fit it well life's walks to grace,
May here behold, outdone, his highest thought,
And own, in the comparison, all earth is nought.
The teacher, too, who strives with careful hand,
To lead by patient step the infant band,
And with loved pains sits o'er her little charge,
Watching to see the youthful mind enlarge,
Almost transported at improvement small,
May here in humblest adoration fall.
'Tis thus I gaze on the departed child,
And think o'er scenes in which she gaily smiled.
As she did on her task, I little thought
That she so soon with angels would be taught;
That Christ so soon my pupil would demand,
And place her in his own celestial band.
She needs no longer teaching such as mine—
Gladly, dear child, the sceptre I'd resign,
And humbly place myself beneath thy feet,
To hear these one of thy new songs repeat.
When next we meet, thou deep in heavenly truth
Wilt condescend, methinks, to teach my youth;
And Jesus' name thou here didst loving say,
Will be thy theme in long eternal day.

Ireland Parish, W. Springfield, March 7, 1842.

Miscellaneous.

Mild Winters.

The Lancaster Intelligencer notices the coincidence, that mild winters have happened at a regular periodical distance of twenty-six years, as follows:—1696, 1712, 1738, 1764, 1791, 1816, 1842.

A writer in the U. S. Gazette gives the following information concerning the subject:

During every mild day which occurred in the month of January, we were frequently accosted as follows: "Did you ever know such mild weather in January?" These repeated salutations induced us to examine our journal of the weather for many gone-by years, and we have found the result as follows, as to mild winters, viz: The month of January, 1790, was so warm, that boys went into the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers to swim. And such was the mildness of the winter of 1792-3, that the river Delaware was not closed by ice during the whole season. The winter of 1765-7, was mild until the 23d of January, when the river closed. The winter of 1801-2, was remarkably mild; the Delaware did not close until the 3d of February. The winter of 1800-10, was very mild until the 19th of January when the Delaware closed and the weather became intensely cold for several weeks. There was a good deal of mild weather during the winters of 1811, '12, '13 and '14. The winter of 1817-18, was very mild until the 2d of February, after which it was intensely cold. The winter of 1823-4, was very mild, although there were a few days which were real stingers. The autumn of 1827, was one of the coldest ever remembered, but it was followed by one of the mildest winters which had occurred for twenty-seven years: peach and apricot trees were in full bloom on the 26th of February. The winter of 1829-30, was mild until the 23d of January, when the Delaware closed, and the weather became intensely cold. The month of January, 1836, was mild until the 16th, after which there followed five weeks of severe cold. The winter of 1837-8, was remarkably mild, and the Delaware was as free from ice as in November, until the 30th of January, when winter commenced in good earnest, and the Delaware river was frozen completely over on the morning of the 1st of February, and the weather continued intensely cold for a greater part of the time, until the 5th of March, and every vessel would have been blocked from the 1st of February to the 10th of March, but for the ice boats, which rendered essential service to the egress and ingress of the shipping. The month of April, which followed, was very cold. There was ice on ten mornings during the month. As we have before observed in some of our Reviews, we now repeat, that after a very mild winter, a cold backward spring, and cool summer, generally succeeds, and vice versa.

January, 1842, commenced mild and pleasant. The first two days the mercury ranged from 31 to 47. But on the morning of the 3d it sunk to 17, and it continued cold through the day, the mercury not rising above 24. The 4th was mild; but the 5th and 6th were again cold, with mercury down to 20. On the 7th the atmosphere became soft and mild, and so continued until the 23d. The 20th was uncommonly warm; and the mercury rose to 64 in the shade, and in the sun it ran up to summer heat. In the evening of the 22d it became quite cool, and on the following morning the mercury had sunk to 19; and on the

morning of the 24th it was down to 13 above zero, which is 19 below the freezing point. On the 25th, the mercury at sunrise was 34, after which it became very mild again, and continued so until the month closed.

The average temperature of the whole month just closed, was 34½, viz: at sunrise, 31; at 2 o'clock, 41; at 10 P. M. 31½. That of the corresponding month of last year, was 33.

Singular Characteristics of the Stork.

"There are great numbers of these birds," says Capt. Jesse, "in the south of Russia: before migrating, which they always do at the approach of winter, they assemble from all parts, and kill their young ones that are not strong enough to accompany them in their long flight. This characteristic is remarkable, and in strong contrast to the affection they generally display towards their young. Of this the following anecdote, related to me by a merchant of my acquaintance, is an example. He was on his way to Kharkoff, when he observed one evening several peasants assembled round something in a field near a village; ordering the kemstchik to stop, he went up to them to see what was going on. Arriving at the spot, he found that they were looking at two dead storks, which were lying on the grass, and upon inquiring the reason of their taking an interest in these birds, one of the bystanders gave him the following singular account of their death:—The storks had a nest in the field they were then lying in; the hen bird had been sitting that morning, the male having left her as usual in search of food, during his absence, the lady either with the same intention, or to have a bit of gossip with some of the female storks in the neighborhood, also took her departure. No sooner had she left her nest, than a species of hawk, very common in the steppe, seeing the eggs unprotected, pounced upon and sucked them. A short time after this the male bird returned, and finding them destroyed, he threw himself down upon the shells, and gave way to every demonstration of grief. The female also returned but immediately he observed her coming, he ran up, attacked her with his beak, and seizing her between his claws, soared up with her to a great height. He then compressed his own wings, and both falling to the ground together, they were killed."

ANECDOTE OF WESLEY.—Joseph Bradford was for some years the travelling companion of Mr. Wesley, for whom he would have sacrificed health, and even life; but to whom his will would never bend, except in meekness. 'Joseph,' said Mr. Wesley one day, "take these letters to the post." B. "I will take them after preaching, sir." W. "Take them now, Joseph." B. "I wish to hear you preach, sir; and there will be sufficient time for the post after service." W. "I insist upon your going now, Joseph." B. "I will not go at present." W. "You won't?" B. "No sir." W. "Then you and I must part." Very good, sir. W. "The good men slept over it." Both were early risers. At four o'clock the next morning, the refractory helper was accosted with, "Joseph, have you considered what I said—that we must part?" B. "Yes sir." W. "And must we part?" B. "Please yourself, sir." W. "Will you ask my pardon, Joseph?" B. "No sir." W. "You won't?" B. "No sir." W. "Then I will ask yours, Joseph." Poor Joseph was instantly melted; smitten as by the wand of Moses, when forth gushed the tears like the water from the rock. He had a tender soul; and was soon observed when the appeal was made to the heart instead of the head.—*Wesleyan Takings.*

ANECDOTES.—"When I was a lad," says one, "an old gentleman took some trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view, I remember, he once asked me when a man was rich enough. I replied, when he had a thousand dollars. He said no. Two thousand? No. Ten thousand? No. Twenty thousand? No. A hundred thousand? which I thought would settle the business, but he still continuing to say no, I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, when he has a little more than he has, and that is never! If he acquires one thousand, he wishes to have two thousand; then five, then ten, then twenty, then fifty; from that his riches would amount to a hundred thousand, and so on till he has grasped the whole world; after which he would look about him, like Alexander, for other worlds to possess."

A young person once mentioned to Dr. Franklin his surprise that the possession of great riches should ever be attended with undue solicitude and incessant anxiety, who, although in possession of unbounded wealth was as busy and much more anxious than the most assiduous clerk in his counting-house. The Dr. in reply, took an apple from the fruit-basket, and presented it to a child in the room, who could scarcely grasp it in his hand. He then gave it a second, which filled the other; and choosing a third, remarkable for its size and beauty he presented that also. The child after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three apples, dropped the last on the carpet, and burst into tears. "See there," said he, "is a little man with more riches than he can enjoy."

AFFLICTION MAKES "POLISHED SHAFTS."—Bunyan had not written the "Pilgrim's Progress" if he had not been shut up twelve years in Bedford jail—Baxter had not written the "Saint's Everlasting Rest," if sickness had not brought him to a near contemplation of Heaven—Edwards' dismission from Northampton, gave him leisure at Stockbridge to compose his "Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will,"—and if Brainerd had not lived "on the sides of eternity," the untutored Indian had not dropped his tomahawk, and cried out, under his overwhelming preaching "Guttumakalumme, Guttumakalumme," "have mercy upon me, have mercy upon me."—*Puritan.*

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.—ROMANISM.—A writer in the Churchman comes out earnestly in behalf of the Catholic fund, and in defence of a thorough-going Christian education to be provided by the State. Among other reasons why Episcopalians should unite with the Roman Catholics in this measure, the writer assigns their unity of sentiment on the subject of Baptismal Regeneration. The doctrine that the baptized child is at the time of baptism made an heir of God by the regenerating influences of the Holy Spirit, the writer asserts to be the most real and veri-

table fact which can be proffered for our belief. This doctrine is unquestionably taught in the form of Infant Baptism in the Episcopal church, and certainly does furnish a reason, if we admit their mode of argument, why it should be universally taught; and for aught we see, why the State should compel every child to be baptized. Is it not probable that the mind of Gov. Seward, who is a zealous Episcopalian, has been influenced by the same doctrine, in its singular course on this subject?—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

RELIGIOUS PAPERS.—Preachers generally find that there is more satisfaction in visiting those persons that read a religious paper, than those who do not, because they converse more understandingly on the interests of religion. They find also that such members listen with greater attention to many subjects discussed in the pulpit. And this is not all, those who read a good religious paper have a better knowledge of the Bible than those who do not. Ministers, therefore, may spend some time very profitably in laboring to induce all they can to become subscribers to a religious publication.—*Star.*

Children's Corner.

For the Christian Secretary.

The Drowned Brothers.

Two brothers, sons of Mr. John Carpenter, of Kent, Litchfield co., were drowned in Hatch's pond in that town, on the 24th of February. The name of the oldest was William, aged 16 years, and the youngest, Birdsey, aged 14. These brothers, the oldest children of their parents, were beloved by the family, by their companions at school, and regarded by the their acquaintances generally as very pleasant young persons. They were good scholars, and especially kind to each other. They were boarding a little distance from home, and attending school in the adjoining district.

The evening before the fatal morning of their sudden death, William went to the boarding place of his younger brother, and stayed with him over night. Early next morning they intended to visit their parents, and attend on the last day of school near their father's. They rose early, and being so much elated with the bright prospects before them, set off about seven o'clock, with alacrity and delight. They bounded over the fields, like the cars that were rumbling near the pond, expecting soon to see their fond parents, and their former school mates. They descended through a small piece of woods that skirts the pleasant waters, and though kindly cautioned by a woodman near, who entreated them not to venture on the ice, lest they should be drowned. They feared not the danger, but passed cheerfully along until the woodman was alarmed by a sudden scream;—he turned, and with surprise beheld one of the sinking youths, with hands uplifted for help, and one of their hats was left upon the treacherous ice, to mark the scene of the terrible disaster. With all possible speed, the neighbors were alarmed, a boat was cautiously passed over the brittle bridge of ice to the place, and after some more than an hour, the lifeless bodies were rescued from the deep, but not from the embrace of death, nor from the eternal realities of the invisible world. Alas! alas! they are gone. The nail prints from their shoes witnessed that they had gone, side by side, to a watery grave. To them how changed the scene! Endless eternity opened to their view. A few days previous they were present where the writer of this article tried to persuade them to repent. What improvement they made of that with other privileges, we cannot tell.

But what shall we say of the feelings of their parents? They expected them, but not in the coldness of death. They did not expect their return to be attended with a company of afflicted neighbors. Now, dear children, although they had advanced to the age of youth; having passed the days of childhood, yet here is an admonition to you. The inference which we might draw from this event to avoid danger, is worthy of some consideration; but to prepare to die is the great object. Now dear children, seek the Lord, forsake all your sins, then you may die in the Lord, and be called blessed forever. The scale of ice which for a moment held them out of eternity, may fitly represent your own dangerous condition. I saw the full moon rise in gloomy grandeur on the pond that evening. I saw the lifeless brothers side by side, dressed for the grave, but their spirits had gone to God who gave them. E.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffolk, within and for the District of Suffolk, on the 2d day of Feb. A. D. 1842. Present, LUTHER LOOMIS, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of HORACE SHELTON, of Suffolk, in the County of Hartford, showing to this Court that he is guardian of Aurelia M. Gillett, James F. Gillett, and Horace M. Gillett, of said Suffolk, within said district, minors, that said minors are the owners of real estate situated in said Suffolk, viz.—the Gillett farm so called, bounded south on highway, east on land belonging to the heirs of Oliver Sheldon deceased, and the heirs of Oliver Parsons deceased; north on land owned by Edwin Kent, Albert Kent, Levi Stanley, and heirs of Oliver Sheldon, deceased; west on land belonging to Martin Sheldon and Edwin Kent, containing about one hundred and ten acres, together with the buildings thereon standing, valued at about three thousand dollars. That it would be for the interest of said minors to have said land and buildings sold, and the avails loaned on good security, as the law requires; praying for liberty to sell said property for the purposes aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court that said guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Hartford, in the County of Hartford, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district, on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Certified from record.

LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge.

Suffolk, Feb. 9, 1842.

Selling out, for a few weeks longer only.

REMEMBER that any of the GROCERIES & PROVISIONS in the cash store, No. 79 State street, opposite A. A. Cooley's Drug store, can be had at first cost, and many of them less, a good chance for buyers. Also, 300 Cider bottles; and any one who wishes to buy Land Kettle, Lead Press, machine for filling Sausages, and in short the whole apparatus for carrying on the pork business complete, will find a good chance for a bargain. Also, 4 first rate Horses, 12 Harnesses, 6 sleighs and Cutters, 7 Wagons, 2 Chaises, Saddles, Bridles, &c., all will be sold to close the concern in a few weeks. All can be accommodated with some article that will be needed in after time. As I am short for help, don't let me be at once.

J. M. GLAZIER.

Hartford, March 4, 1842.

REMOVAL.—RODERICK TERRY & CO. have removed to Stores No. 31 and 33 Commerce, foot of State street, where they offer for sale a full supply of goods in their line, at the lowest prices.

March 11, 1842.

"LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE, WHILE THE BELL RINGS."—THE CASH SYSTEM.—W. MELLEN returns his thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him the past year, and solicits a continuance of their favors. Having ascertained by practical demonstration that "the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," he has concluded to adopt the Cash System with small profits. Persons in want of BOOTS and SHOES can now ascertain how much they have been obliged to pay the manufacturer heretofore to insure the debts of those who have purchased on credit, and will have an opportunity to buy at the reduced cash prices. He flatters himself that from his long experience as a practical workman, he shall be enabled to manufacture and furnish to his customers all articles in his line at prices cheaper than any other establishment. He has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, super water proof Boots; men's, boys', and youth's thick Boots; calf pump Boots; men's and boys' Brogans; men's Slippers, &c., all of which he offers to the trade or at retail, cheap for cash, at 313 North Main-st. N. B. All orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to, and the work warranted.

All accounts due the subscriber must be paid immediately. Pay up, pay up, or—

W. MELLEN.

Hartford, March 4, 1842.

Removal.

A. N. CLARK & CO., No. 252 Main street, one door south American Hotel, and nearly opposite their former location, have taken the above stand for the purpose of dealing in GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

To our friends in the city and from the country, who have thus far continued to patronize us, we invite a continuance of their favors, and shall endeavor to please and give satisfaction.

Great inducements will be held out to purchasers which cannot be surpassed by other establishments in this city. Of this particular you will be convinced by an examination of Goods and prices. Long experience has revealed to us, fair and honorable dealing is attended with prosperity. This for our Motto: "WE SHALL GO AHEAD." The above principles strictly adhered to.

Money refused for every description of Goods not answering the recommendation.

Porto Rico, Trinidad and N. Orleans Molasses.

St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugar.

Brown and white Havana do.

Loaf and Lump do.

Pulverized Lump do.

Fresh Teas: Java, Loguira and Rio Coffee; kee and box Raisins; Soap; Sarsaparilla; Winter Sperm Oil; Whale do.; Sperm and Tallow Candles; Fancy Soap; Ground Spices; Indigo; T. I. ground, rock, and sack Salt, &c.; Wooden Ware, Mats, &c.

All the above Goods, with many others, for sale on the most favorable terms. Don't mistake the place, one door south AMERICAN HOTEL, No. 252 Main street. Orders for any kind of Goods in our establishment promptly attended to.

A. N. CLARK & CO.

N. B. All kinds of country produce wanted, for which will be paid the highest market price in goods or cash.

A. N. C. & Co.

A. N. CLARK,

GEORGE MYATT.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office, directly to the Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:

Eliphalet Terry, Job Allen,
S. H. Huntington, Ezra White, Jr.,
H. Huntington, Jr., James Goodwin, Jr.,
Albert Day, John P. Brace,
George C. Collins, Esqrs.,
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLER, Secretary.

ETNA

Insurance Company.

Incorporated for the purpose of securing against loss and damage by Fire only.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner—

Offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The office of the company is in the new Etna Building, next west of the Exchange Hotel, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,

Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Spencer,
Samuel Tudor, James Thomas,
Griffin Siedman, Elisha Peck,
Henry Kilbourn, Daniel Burgess,
Joseph Morgan, Ward Woodbridge,
Elisha Dool, Joseph Church,
Jesse Savage, Ebenezer Seelye,
Joseph Pratt, THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

SIMEON I. LOOMIS, Sec'y.

The Etna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

PROTECTION

Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square, in Exchange Buildings.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on fire and marine risks, on terms as favorable as other offices.

Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE,

William W. Ellsworth, Daniel Saunders,
Henry Hudson, Daniel W. Clark,
Charles H. Northam, Willis Thrall,
William Kellogg, Elbridge Cutler,
S. W. Goodridge, Elly Hills,
Hezekiah King, John H. Preston,
S. B. Grant, Edward Bolles,
Henry Waters, Chauncy Barnard,
Lemuel Humphrey, Ebenezer Flower,
B. W. Greene, A. S. Porter,
George R. Bergh, Giles P. Grant.

Adrian James.

DANIEL W. CLARK, President.

WILLIAM CONNER, Sec'y.

Books.

A general assortment of Classical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, and new publications as usual for sale at the old stand, 180 Main street.

Also various articles of stationery, such as letter, foolscap, music, cartridge, drawing, tissue, blot and sermon papers. Also legal paper for attorneys, Bristol board, paste board, wafers, ink, sealing wax, steel pens, knives, black and blue sand, sand boxes, wafers, stands, letter stamps, red tape, &c. &c. &c.

G. ROBINS.

Hartford, Feb. 18.

Spring Goods.—The subscriber has received a line, consisting in part of Broadcloths—Wool dyed English, French and German Cloths, in blacks, blues, browns, greens, olives, drabs, &c.

Cassimeres—Wool dyed black, blue, diamond, striped and plain Cassimeres of every description. Velvets, Serges. Vestings of every description. Binding, Vest Bindings, brown Holland. Silks, Paddy, Buttons, Tailors' Cravens, sewing Silks, cottons and or's Goods.

Merchants and Tailors from the country will find it to their interest to examine the stock, as the prices shall be as low as in Boston or New York.

DAVIS' CLOTH STORE.

No. 124 Main st.

March 9. [3w92]

Spring Goods.—JOHN OLIMSTED has just received a large and fine lot of Spring Goods, consisting of staple and fancy Dry Goods, CATTRETT, and FURNITURE DAY GOODS, comprising the most complete assortment of goods of superior quality and new handsome styles they have ever offered, and which have been purchased mostly at auction for cash, will be sold at very low prices.

March 11.

BOOKS.—"EVERY LADY HER OWN FLOWER GARDEN" book very desirable.

"LIVE, WHILE YOU LIVE." By Rev. Thos. Griffith.

"ROSE BED WEATH." By Caroline Gilman.

"HELEN OF THE GLEN," a tale of the Scotch Covenanters. By Robert Pollok, &c. &c.

For sale by

GURDON ROBINS.

No. 180 Main st.

BAPTIST MEMORIAL.—The 2nd number of the very instructive, valuable and cheap work now received and ready for delivery at the book store of the subscriber, No. 180 Main street. GURDON ROBINS.

Feb. 22, 1842.

W. S. CRANE,

DENTIST.

Exchange Buildings, North of State House.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. & J. Farnham.

W. Crane, M. D., J. D. Stout, M. D., M. D., E. B. an, New York.

Hartford, 1841.

New Books.

JUST received, and for sale by Gurdon Robins.

WEALTH AND WORTH, of which makes the man?

SOWING AND REAPING.

EARLY FRIENDSHIPS.

WHO SHALL BE GREATEST?

STRIVE AND THRIVE.

ONKIMUS, or the Apostle's direction to Christians in reference to their Slaves considered. By Rev. Robert Turner.

CLAIMS OF JESUS, by Rev. Robert Turner.

MY PROGRESS IN ERROR, &c., &c., &c.

January 7.

New Books.

JUST received and for sale by GURDON ROBINS.

History of Indian affairs, or History of Baptists in Missions, embracing remarks on the former and present condition of the aboriginal tribes, their settlements, the Indian Territory, and their future prospects, by Isaac McCoy.

Sermons by the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark, 2 vols.

The New Home—Who'll follow, or glimpses of rural life, by Mary Claver, an actual letter.

Coleman's Christian Antiquities.

Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims.

Journey in the West, by Mrs. Steele.

Christian Experience as displayed in the Life and Writings of St. Paul.

The Flower Garden, by Charlotte Elizabeth.

Divine Contentment, by Rev. Luman Ash.

Elizabeth Thornton, or the flower and fruit of piety, &c.

The first Swedish Missionary to Lapland.

Advice to the Young Christian.